

Prices and Prospects.

MARKET UNDISTURBED BY OFFERS OF LOW GRADES AT LOW PRICES

**\$4.50 Recognized Price For
Standard Coke on Spot or
Prompt Shipment.**

LARGE EXCESS OF 72-HOUR

Being Produced Because of Lay-off
Days at Plants Going Out a Furnace
Grade; Neither Bids nor Offers on
Contract Market; Pig Iron Yielding.

Special to The Weekly Courier.
PITTSBURGH, March 5—While the coke market is quiet it is fairly steady and is not greatly disturbed by rumors of odd lots of prompt furnace coke being offered at exceptionally low prices. In good times and bad there is a steady demand for the regular price, simply because on account of its poor quality it will not bring the regular price. The only exception was the period of government control, when everything, good, bad and indifferent, was priced at the government limit.

The recognized market price for standard grade furnace coke for spot or prompt shipment is \$4.50, and that is the basis on which the bulk of the business is being done. The reports of cheaper coke offered run down to a figure as low as \$3.75, but as just stated such coke is not regarded as being of standard quality. Some large operators have a price of \$5.00, but that is practically nominal. They name the price simply because they have large contract obligations and do not desire to sell prompt coke unless they can secure a stiff price for it. As it is, the limited demand is readily supplied at \$4.50.

Owing to the restriction in the number of days worked an abnormally large proportion of 72-hour coke is being made, there being, at least among the merchant producers, more five-day than six-day operating, and from the large amount of 72-hour coke produced it is easy to select more coke than can possibly be absorbed as foundry coke, the result being that a number of operators are offering foundry coke at the same price as furnace coke. This does not include the operators who make a specialty of foundry coke and endeavor to keep their grade up to the highest notch. Such operators have contracts in force and friction would result if they offered foundry coke at especially low prices. Some of these operators are still quoting foundry coke at \$6.00, and thus there is a wide range in the market.

There is no contract market on furnace coke and there are neither bids nor offers, buyers and sellers preferring to do business over short periods, not exceeding a month. In foundry coke the situation is much the same, a fact that is brought out by the incident that one operator has been offering foundry coke over the balance of the year, but has no price to name and is asking for bids.

Adjustments for the month of March have been made in the case of most of the contracts providing for negotiation when there is no government price, and it appears that the adjustment basis has been in the case of most of the contracts. No further adjustment appears, has been made against the contracts that called for "last government price" since the rearrangement of these contracts to a level of about \$5.00 and it is possible that this adjustment will stand for some time to come. The market is thus quotable as follows:

Spot and prompt furnace coke \$4.50
Spot and prompt foundry coke \$5.00

The Pittsburgh district coal market continues extremely quiet. Production is at only between 25 and 30 per cent of capacity, and is almost wholly against contracts. Few consumers are taking their normal deliveries, either because they are operating unusually light or because they are using up stocks. It is remarkable how large the stocks were. The continued preaching about possible shortage of coal, producers being urged to mine more coal and consumers being urged to stock up, was evidently one of the most brilliant successes of the war.

The usual asking price for good grades of steam coal is about \$2.35 for mine-run while the best grades of gas coal are held at \$2.50 to \$2.60 for %-inch.

The pig iron market has begun to yield. It is under pressure by sellers rather than by buyers, for the latter are not making much effort to buy at any price, while the former are anxious that a basis should soon be developed at which a reasonable amount of business can be done. On small lot inquiries the foundry iron market has declined \$1 a ton at the least from the level set at the beginning of the year by the \$3 reduction from government limits. In basic and Bessemer lower prices would be made if there were inquiry for any fair sized lots. A sale of Bessemer was made last week, 250 tons a month for three months, at the full price of \$22.20. Valley. The market is quotable at the following figures, prices named on foundry and forge being \$1.00 a ton lower than formerly quoted:

Bessemer \$22.20
Basic \$20.00
No. 2 foundry \$20.00
Gray ferrous \$22.00
These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being \$1.00.

Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1919.				WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1919.			
	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.
CONNELLVILLE DISTRICT.								
Connellsville	10,385	13,387	5,095	140,015	13,461	13,386	6,075	142,587
Lower Connellsville	17,050	9,582	7,468	84,857	17,212	10,244	6,968	90,725
Totals	27,435	22,969	12,563	224,872	30,673	23,630	13,043	233,312
FURNACE OVENS.								
Connellsville	16,850	11,338	5,492	122,879	16,330	11,338	5,492	125,747
Lower Connellsville	5,826	2,023	3,501	23,453	5,826	2,175	3,551	25,375
Totals	22,676	13,361	8,993	146,332	22,156	13,513	9,043	151,122
MERCHANT OVENS.								
Connellsville	2,555	2,049	506	17,142	2,631	2,048	583	17,110
Lower Connellsville	11,229	7,557	3,967	61,504	11,286	8,069	3,317	65,350
Totals	13,784	9,606	4,473	78,646	13,917	10,117	3,900	82,460

EIGHT PER CENT OF ALIENS' WAGES AS AN INCOME TAX

To Be Deducted By Employers
Under New Revenue Law
Now in Effect.

RETURN TO BE MADE MAY 1

Applies Only to Non-Resident Aliens
Distinguished from Resident Aliens;
Law is Mandatory Upon All Agencies
Having Control of Payment to Them.

The new revenue law which became effective last week by the President's signature, makes it obligatory upon all employers, and all individuals and agencies of whatever kind having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of wages, rent, salaries, or other forms of remuneration or emoluments to non-resident aliens, the deduction of eight per cent thereof as a federal income tax.

Coke and coal operators, being large employers of foreign labor, must ascertain in the case of each man on their pay rolls, under the law, whether he is a resident or non-resident alien, and be guided by their findings in making tax deductions. The obligation will require that a complete survey be made of pay rolls, both at the present time, and for such periods as the tax is collectible.

According to a definition prepared by the Internal Revenue Department a non-resident alien "is an individual (a) whose residence is not within the United States, and (b) who is not a citizen of the United States. Any alien living in the United States who is not a mere transient, as explained below, is a resident of the United States, for purposes of the income tax. Whether he is a transient or not is determined by his intentions with regard to his stay. If he lives in the United States, abroad does not necessarily indicate that he is a transient rather than a resident. An alien who enters this country intending to make his home in a foreign country as soon as he has accumulated a sum of money sufficient to provide for his journey abroad, is to be considered a transient provided his expectation in this regard may reasonably be fulfilled within a comparatively short time, considering the rate of his saving.

"It will be presumed that an alien who has established a residence in the United States continues to be a resident until he or his family evidence an intention to change residence to another country by starting to remove. Thus, alien residents who, following the armistice agreement of November, 1918, take steps toward returning to their native countries, as by applying for passports, are to be regarded as residents for that portion of the taxable year which elapsed up to the time such step was taken."

The manner in which employers and others charged with the duty of making deductions from the wages of non-resident aliens for purposes of income tax is set forth in the following instructions:

"Aliens employed in the United States are prima facie regarded as non-residents. If wages are paid without withholding the tax, the employer should be provided with written proof of facts which overcome the presumption that such alien is a non-resident. Such facts include the following: (a) If an alien has been living in the United States for as much as one year immediately prior to the time he entered the employment of the withholding agent, or (b) he has been regularly employed by an individual resident in the United States or by a resident corporation."

New Coal Rate From Glassport.
The Railroad Administration has authorized a commodity rate of \$1.65 per net ton on coke, coke breeze, coke dust and coke screenings, carload lots, from Glassport, Pa., to Langcreek, Pa. This is a reduction from the present rate and is based on the rate applying from the Connellsville region.

DEMURRAGE CHARGES SERIOUS PROBLEM TO W. VA. OPERATORS

Cost One Operator \$12,850 and Traveling Expenses to Make a Gift of a Car Shipped in Error.

Demurrage and demurrage charges are becoming a serious problem to West Virginia coal producers, says a Clarksburg correspondent of the Black Diamond. Since the full period set in many mines have made it a practice to load cars placed on their sidings on a chance that orders might be received later for the coal so loaded. Others have shipped at time more cars than were ordered only to have the excess cars loaded with demurrage charges steadily accumulating when the shipper was able to find no buyer. At a time when every additional cost makes itself felt, the necessity of paying demurrage either through carelessness, taking a chance or for any other reason, has only worked a hardship and particularly on some of the smaller operations least able to bear such additional burdens at this particular time.

Not only the high ocean rates but the high demurrage charged against unloaded cars is an important factor in the interruption of mining a well known operator of the Virginian field claims. He said there is a demurrage charge of \$10 a day and cited an experience of his own illustrating why coal producers balk at such an excessive charge. Some time ago his company received from a North Carolina purchaser an order for four cars of coal.

Five cars were shipped by mistake. The extra car was refused. It was at a point on some branch line where the shipping company could not dispose of it and when after long drawn out communications the shipping firm had failed to get the car off its hands a notice was received from the railroad company a few days ago calling attention to the high demurrage charge being made against it. One of the managers of the coal company went to North Carolina to seek clearance for his car load of coal. Before he could dispose of it he had to pay a demurrage charge of \$12.85, make the purchaser of the other four car loads of coal a straight gift of the extra car and pay him \$60 to receive it and unload it, aside from the traveling expenses incurred on such a mission.

WAR SALARIES

Of Men in the Service May Be Deducted as Expense in Income Tax.

Under regulations that have been issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau, employers may deduct as a business expense the salaries that were paid to employees while the latter have been absent in the military and naval service and intend to resume their positions. Similar deductions are allowed for employees who are or have been serving the government in other ways at nominal compensation.

Amounts paid as pensions to retired employees, or their families, or dependents are proper deductions, it is held. Deduction for contribution to a pension fund held by a corporation is not allowed. The amount deductible in each case must be the amount actually paid to the employee. When a salary is paid for a limited period after the death of an employee to his widow or heirs, such payments may be deducted.

WAR GAS MASKS

No Protection Against Carbon Monoxide, Say Mine Experts.

Warning against the indiscriminate use of army gas masks in coal mines is sounded by the Bureau of Mines in a statement designed to correct the erroneous belief that exists among discharged soldiers and others that the war-time device will protect wearers against all fumes. Accidents and fatalities will result from its use in coal mines, he says, because of the uncertainty that exists as to the amounts of gases in the atmosphere. The army gas mask can be safely used in certain chemical industries where sulphur or chlorine is given off. However, it provides no protection against carbon monoxide. The Bureau of Mines will undertake a series of investigation at the Pittsburgh laboratories as to the selection of respirators and other breathing appliances for use in mines.

16TH DISTRICT WAS LARGEST PRODUCER IN THE COKE REGION

Output in 1918 Was \$8,867,477
Tons, Larger Than in the
Fifth or Ninth.

HOME OF THE BIG PLANTS

Bulk of Coal Mechanically Mined;
Total of 9,117 Persons Employed, 1-250 Being Coke Workers; Families 36, or One to Every 246.319 Tons

The 16th Bituminous District, the home of the big mining plants, is plainly the leader in the production of coal and coke among the several districts in the Connellsville region. The report of W. H. Howarth, inspector, for 1918 shows the total coal mined to have been 8,867,477 tons. This is 1,677,531 tons greater than the output of the Ninth district, which is second with a total of 7,189,946 tons, and 1,256,288 tons greater than the Fifth district with a total of 7,611,189 tons, and 2,283,735 tons greater than the Second district with a total of 6,584,742 tons.

There are 42 mines in the district, 40 of which were in operation during the year, 25 gascoke and 15 non-gascoke. Two new mines were opened and two old mines abandoned. Of the 8,867,477 tons of coal produced, 4,114,311 tons were used in the production of coke, 2,421,566 tons were shipped to market, 274,873 tons used for power purposes, and 55,727 tons sold locally and to employees.

Of the 7,818 coke ovens in the district, 5,311 were in operation, producing 4,608,084 tons of coke, the average of coke yield being 66.04 per cent. In the production of the coal mechanical mining easily led, 2,776,155 tons having been mined by compressed air machines and 2,619,240 tons by electrical driven machines. There were 3,474,082 tons produced by pick mining.

There were 33 fatal accidents inside and three outside of the mines or of a total of 36, an average of one to every 246,319 tons of coal mined, or one for every 237 persons employed, inside and outside. The inside non-fatal accidents numbered 48; outside eight, a total of 56, or an average of one for each 153 persons employed, inside and outside. The fatalities resulted in 13 wives being made widows and 58 children orphans.

The coal production of the operating companies was as follows:
H. C. Frick Coke Co. 2,782,973
Thompson Connellsville Coke Co. 869,929
Towhee Hill Connellsville Coke Co. 852,449
W. J. Rainey 624,842
W. H. Brown 505,189
Heck Coal & Coke Co. 490,180
Beier Hill Coke Co. 446,750
Connellsville Central Coke Co. 328,975
Orient Coke Co. 326,853
Taylor Coal & Coke Co. 309,375
Republic Iron & Steel Co. 275,176
Hustons-Semans Coal & Coke Co. 188,125
H. C. Frick 166,372
Century Coke Co. 154,959
Payette Coke Co. 152,330
Struthers Coal & Coke Co. 148,214
Union Connellsville Coke Co. 144,192
Ritz Connellsville Coke Co. 99,270
Luzerne Coal & Coke Co. 56,231
Superior Connellsville Coal Co. 50,678
Champion Connellsville Coke Co. 49,455
Brownsville Coke Co. 31,223
Moore Coal Co. 21,351
Mendenhall Coke Co. 20,365
Prospect Coal & Coke Co. 1,234
Total 8,867,477

SECOND DISTRICT

Produced 6,584,742 Tons of Coal and 1,962,595 Tons of Coke in 1918.

The report of Chauncey B. Ross, inspector of the Second bituminous district, lying principally in Westmoreland county, shows that the 25 companies operating in the district produced 6,584,742 tons of coal. Eighteen companies produced 1,962,595 tons of coke.

During the year there were 15 fatal accidents and 50 non-fatal accidents. The Jamison Coal & Coke company mined for the year the largest number of tons of coal, 553,400 and the second largest number of tons of coke, 351,110. The Hostetter-Connellsville company was second in coal, with 507,197 tons and first in coke, with 331,211 tons.

Production and Output.

POLICY OF MASTERLY INACTIVITY REGARDED FAVORABLY BY SELLERS

As Means of Augmenting the
Producers' Measures of
Restriction.

PRODUCTION FALLS OFF

At Plants of Both Furnace and Merchant Interests and in About Equal Proportions: 561 More Ovens Added to the Inactive List of the Region.

As a means of augmenting the restrictive measures the coke producers have been taking as a means of stabilizing conditions coke brokers and operators who act as their own selling agents are beginning to realize that the present is an opportune time to display a masterly inactivity. The experience of some sellers of coke, who sometime have been aggressive hustlers, is that the more stir made at this time in the direction of digging up business, the more does such activity tend to delay the day when a more stable equilibrium will be firmly established. In this view of the situation, and the broad truth it has conveyed, there is an increasing disposition to sit still and, for the once, imitate the example of Micaher who waited for things to turn up in preference to disturb the even tenor of his way by going out and turning them up. His philosophy would not, of course, be adapted to normal times in the coke business, but these are not normal times. Just as Micaher was not wholly a normal man, hence the present trend of thought and action in lines paralleling those of the genial optimist.

There was a further tightening up in the region last week in line with the generally accepted policy to hold production within the limits of demand. Estimated production receded by 8,700 tons from the record of the previous, the curtailment having been brought about by adherence to the short week schedule and by adding still more ovens to the inactive list. The progress of the region toward a lessened output was general, rather than being limited to the merchant interest as was the case during the preceding week when furnace plant output took a spurt upward and the merchant ovens continued to show a decrease. Last week, both interests brought about relatively the same rate of curtailment. In the case of the furnace ovens this was affected more through a short work schedule than by reduction in the number of ovens. In the case of the merchant operators both means were employed, working time average being less than five days and the increase in the number of idle ovens having been 351 as compared with 549 placed in that category during the week preceding.

While there is a certain undefined feeling that the situation has taken on no new aspects, at least none that savors of still more satisfactory conditions, there is also no sign in prospect that the tide is about to turn. In fact, such a phenomenon is not expected to happen until the process of readjustment in industry and business generally has become more of a fact than a hope or theory. To the extent that production has not been completely brought in step with demand there has been some coke offered at prices sufficiently attractive to win consideration by buyers who have had needs to supply. Several large producers who have no spot or prompt coke to offer, but continue fairly busy on contract shipment, still persist in the determination to sell no standard coke for future delivery at less than \$5.00. Others less resolute have accepted offers down to \$4.50 for spot or prompt shipment, and in some instances, for coke of good quality. Still others, when a number of ovens go wrong, or some faulty section of a mine impairs the quality of part of a day's production, have disposed of the product at still lower prices.

The producers are well aware of the unusual critical demands of consumers and the diligence with which inspectors can work when there is no extreme urgency for hurrying forward all the coke possible to be produced. Greater care is therefore necessary to be taken in loading and the sorting of the wolves from the sheep often leaves quite a number of cars of coke that will not come up to specifications. These are disposed of at "off color" prices, not with the expectation that the price realized will establish the market, but because of a desire to avoid demurrage charges as well as the inconvenience of having the cars standing around the yards.

Estimated production of coke for the week ending Saturday, March 1, was 224,872 tons, contributed by two districts in the following proportions: Connellsville, 140,015, a decrease of 2,872 tons; Lower Connellsville, 84,857, a decrease of 8,740 tons. By inference, the production was: Furnace, 146,528, a decrease of 4,596 tons; merchant, 78,344, a decrease of 4,144 tons.

Complaint Dismissed.
The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of the North American Coal company against the Monongahela Railway company.

LABOR SITUATION IS VIEWED OPTIMISTICALLY AT GOVERNORS' MEETING

Secretary Wilson Declares There Will
be an Actual Shortage, Instead
of Surplus Within a Year.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Governors of states and mayors of municipalities meeting yesterday in the White House to discuss alleviation of unemployment heard President Wilson in a brief address emphasize the principle that governments should serve in the interests of the common people. In this spirit he urged the federal, state and local governments work together, "steadying and easing and facilitating the whole labor processes of the United States."

After listening to addresses by Secretaries Wilson, Baker and Daniels, the governors reported on unemployment within the respective states. A majority declared that there were not enough men out of work in their communities to justify serious apprehension, although all advocated immediate action by state, county and city governments to promote road building and other public works.

Most states have adopted programs of road building, it appeared, but several governors reported that they had difficulty in convincing local authorities and private industries to go ahead with improvements now, without waiting an expected reduction in wages and material costs.

FIRE AT HERMINIE

Flames Do \$40,000 to \$50,000 Damage in Westmoreland County Town.

GREENSBURG, March 3.—Herminie, one of the principal mining towns in Westmoreland county, was visited by the most disastrous fire in its history at 1 o'clock in the store of the Europa Supply company and spread with great rapidity. It is the most modern company store in the coal region of the county and was built at a cost of \$10,000. It carried a stock of \$60,000. All loss is a total loss. The store building was of buff brick, and four modern apartments were located on the second floor. These were all occupied, and the families occupying them lost everything they had. Adjoining the store is the postoffice and on one side and a company house on the other. These buildings were also partially destroyed. The damage in the postoffice will be about \$200 and to the company house \$750.

LOCOMOTIVES DELIVERED

From All Sources in 1918 Numbered 2,822; Many Placed in Storage.

Last year the engine builders delivered to the railroads under government control 1,310 locomotives, ordered before the Railroad Administration began to function. In addition they turned out 714 of the 2,630 ordered through the administration. The railroads' own shops added 268 to the total which with 200 Russian engines converted to American operation, was 2,822.

Of the total 2,822 were assigned to the eastern railroads, 540 to those in the Allegheny region, 275 to the central western, 351 to the southern and 356 to the northern.

Many of these new engines were placed in storage for the expected heavy demands of the present winter.

20TH BITUMINOUS DISTRICT GAINS IN COAL PRODUCTION

Total 5,029,477, an Increase of 238,000 Tons Over the Preceding Year.

FATALITIES NUMBER 16

Production Per Accidental Death Was 314,342 Tons; Net Gain of One in Number of Mines; Pick Mining Still Leads as Means of Coal Production.

The report of Fletcher W. Cunningham, Inspector of the 20th Bituminous District, embracing a large section of Somerset county, shows a total production of 5,029,477 tons during the year 1918, a gain of 238,000 tons over the record of 1917.

Of the total output, 4,855,672 tons were shipped to market; 133,069 tons consumed at the mines for power purposes and 40,736 sold locally and to employees. Pick mining still leads as the means of production, 3,636,963 tons having been mined by hand and 1,492,414 tons by machines.

There were 5,135 adults and 160 minors employed inside and 1,053 adults and 155 minors outside the mines. The fatalities, all inside, numbered 16, the proportion to persons employed being one in every 321. The production of coal was 314,342 tons per fatal accident. Eleven widows were made widows and 17 children made orphans as a result of the fatal accidents. There were 37 non-fatal accidents inside and six outside.

There are 122 mines in the district, 124 of which were in operation during the year. The number of mines made a net gain of one, nine having been opened and eight abandoned. The production by companies was as follows:

Consolidation Coal Co.	1,119,054
United Coal Corporation	59,000
Quemahoning Coal Co.	582,469
Orenda Smokeless Coal Co.	278,859
Penn. Smokeless Coal Co.	125,722
Quemahoning Creek Coal Co.	124,356
C. J. Rowe & Brothers	123,467
Atlantic Big Vein Coal Co.	113,665
Marshall Fuel Coal Co.	67,785
Baker Whittier Coal Co.	103,913
Stuffer Quemahoning Coal Co.	103,246
Somerset Mining Co.	96,410
Knickacker Smokeless Coal Co.	82,172
Wilbur Coal Mining Co.	78,894
Grassy Run Coal Co.	67,093
Hillworth Coal Co.	67,093
Reading Iron Co.	58,853
MacGregor Coal Co.	57,289
South Coal Co.	57,289
Millerton Coal Co.	51,250
Penn. Collieries, Inc.	50,223
Penn. Smithing Coal Co.	42,253
Randolph Coal Co.	42,253
Maysdale Mining Co.	35,293
Little Coal Co.	32,413
Atlantic Coal Co.	32,413
Emmett Blacker	31,142
Georges Creek-Parker Coal Co.	30,656
Seahill Coal Co.	30,656
C. K. Bowman & Co.	29,445
Boydston Coal Co.	28,596
Pure Coal Co.	27,000
Rich Hill Coal Co.	26,590
Mantle Smokeless Coal Co.	25,390
Romberg & Weinstein Coal Co.	24,700
Keystone Coal Co.	24,094
Berger Alton Coal Co.	21,756
Pittsboro Coal Co.	21,361
Mechanics Coal Corporation	21,361
Nemacolin Coal Co.	20,362
Hay Fuel Coal Co.	20,474
Custer Coal Co.	20,092
Standard Quemahoning Coal Co.	19,931
Millford Coal Co.	18,794
Lintonburg Coal Mining Co.	18,574
Somerset Coal Mining Co.	17,503
Allen Coal Mining Co.	17,280
O'Dwyer-Beachley Coal Co.	17,238
E. J. Pauwheim Coal Co.	16,906
Wilmeth Coal Co.	16,906
Pleasant Hill Coal Co.	16,900
Coxes Creek Coal Co.	16,740
C. L. Davis & Co.	16,740
Ivan Thomas Coal Co.	14,786
Shawnee Coal Co.	14,583
Jenner Fuel Co.	14,264
Medillan Coal Co.	14,264
Markleton Coal Co.	13,771
Smokeless Quemahoning Coal Co.	13,410
Hurdling Coal Co.	11,544
West Smokeless Coal Co.	9,973
Meyerdale Smokeless Coal Co.	9,871
Somerset & Cambria Smokeless Coal Co.	9,762
Bowling Branch Coal Co.	9,341
Hornor Quemahoning Coal Co.	8,555
United Smokeless Coal Co.	8,332
Bitter & Walker	8,270
Parnell & Rush Coal Co.	8,204
Casselman River Coal Co.	5,688
Harlow Coal Co.	5,207
Darby Coal Co.	1,327
Total	5,029,477

LABOR LAW VIOLATED

Fines of \$20 and Costs of \$20.64 Imposed on Baltimore & Ohio.

Fines aggregating \$20 and costs amounting to \$20.64 were assessed against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company by Justice of the Peace W. L. Armstrong of Perryopolis for violation of the child labor act on proceedings made by Inspector James S. Darr. There were three cases.

The company was charged with employing children under the ages specified by the child labor act without certificates, for more hours than the law allows and at prohibited occupations.

In one information it was charged that Charles Bissell, 15; Glen Forsythe, 15; Strawn Ervine, 15, and John Copeck, 13, were employed as truck regarment between Layton and Ranning contrary to the law requiring that section men be 18 years old.

In another information it was charged that Raymond Gravelley, 13, worked seven days a week, from nine to 10 hours a day, on a gravel train. Another charged the employment of Paul Copeck, 17, and Robert Sarnier, 15, without certificates.

TO ABANDON MARKLETON

Army Hospital There Among Number Listed for Disband by Government.

A dispatch from Washington saying that a number of Army hospitals are to be abandoned names the general hospital at Markleton among them.

Work at the hospital was suspended several days ago.

Anything For Sale?

If you have, advertise in our classified columns. Results follow.

EIGHT PER CENT OF ALIENS' WAGES AS AN INCOME TAX

Continued from Page One.

poration in the same city or county for as much as three months immediately prior to any payment by the employer, he may be treated as a resident in deciding as to the necessity of withholding part of such payment, provided no facts are known to the employer showing that he is in fact a transient.

"The facts with regard to the length of time the alien has thus lived in this country or has been so regularly employed may be established by the certificate of the alien; (b) the employer may also obtain evidence to overcome the prima facie presumption of non-residence by securing from the alien a certificate of residence. Having secured such evidence from the alien, the employer may rely thereon unless the statement of the alien was false and the employer had reasonable cause to believe it false, and may continue to rely thereon until the alien ceases to be a resident under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

An employer who seeks to account for failure to withhold before this date if he did not at the time secure such certificate of residence or equivalent, is permitted to prove the former status of the alien by any material evidence."

The new wage deduction section supersedes the act of October 4, 1917, and other previous legislation, which provided for the collection of a two per cent tax on the wages of non-resident aliens. That law, as does the new law, held the employer of a non-resident alien individually liable for the tax, and undifferentiated against every individual or corporation for such tax when withheld and paid over to the Federal treasury.

On May 1 employers of non-resident aliens must make a return to the Internal Revenue Bureau stating the amount of tax deductions at the rate of two per cent from January 1, 1918, to February 24, 1919, and at the rate of eight per cent from February 25, 1919.

The first installment payment in connection with which a statement will be issued by the Treasury Department soon, will be made on June 15.

Not only employers of non-resident aliens but "all individuals, corporations and partnerships, in whatever capacity acting, including lessors of mortgaged real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers, and all officers and employees of the United States, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of interest, rents, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits or income, of any non-resident alien individuals (other than income received as dividends from a corporation which is taxable upon its net income) shall deduct and withhold from such annual or periodical gains, profits and income a tax equal to eight per centum thereof."

The new revenue law makes it mandatory upon all employers to make the collection of eight per cent of the gross earnings of non-resident aliens, and to make remittance at the proper time to the Treasury. It therefore, becomes necessary for employers of foreign labor to obtain from all employees not American born, or naturalized citizens, a certificate of residence, as provided in the foregoing. This form, and no other, may be used for this purpose.

Obtaining such certificates will relieve the employer of further responsibility. The absence of such a form makes the employer liable for the deduction tax, whether he has collected it, or not. The form in question can be obtained from revenue collectors in each collection district.

SHIPMENTS OF COAL

OVERSEAS MADE BIG GAIN IN JANUARY

The Tonnage Increased 67,179 and the Value \$882,915; Largest Gains Were to South America and Italy.

Exports of bituminous coal for January increased from 20 to 120 per cent over December, 1918. A statistical report issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shows that with the exception of Canada and some of the West India islands, the export business of American bituminous coal operators has practically doubled. Improved shipping facilities and the resumption of industry in foreign lands is responsible for the heavy demand for the American product.

While the aggregate tonnage gain was comparatively light at 67,179 tons, the money value over December increased \$882,915. The significant feature of the report is in the tremendous increase in coal shipments to South America and Italian markets. A comparative study of the exports for January, 1919, with the same period last year reveals the great boom in foreign trade in bituminous coal. Shipments of bituminous coal to Italy for January exceeded the total exports for the entire calendar year of 1918 by 1,399 tons and by \$24,117 in valuation.

Canadian exports fell off by 323,393 tons during the month, though the tonnage for January, 1919, was approximately 70 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year. The exports to Panama and the other West Indies were the only markets showing a sharp decline in imports of American fuel.

A special report to the Department of Commerce that the monthly average export price on bituminous coal for January, 1919, based on the actual cost or the value of the product at the time of exportation at the ports from which it was shipped was estimated at \$4.68 per ton. Under the same calculation, anthracite brought \$7.45.

Anthracite exports also showed a remarkable gain as compared with the corresponding period last year.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, March 1, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co., Greenburg.
183	183	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Company, Mt. Pleasant.
184	184	Clare	Clare Coke Co., Greenburg.
185	185	Ellen No. 1	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
186	186	Ellen No. 2	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
187	187	Ellen No. 3	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
188	188	Ellen No. 4	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
189	189	Ellen No. 5	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
190	190	Ellen No. 6	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
191	191	Ellen No. 7	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
192	192	Ellen No. 8	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
193	193	Ellen No. 9	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
194	194	Ellen No. 10	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
195	195	Ellen No. 11	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
196	196	Ellen No. 12	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
197	197	Ellen No. 13	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
198	198	Ellen No. 14	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
199	199	Ellen No. 15	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
200	200	Ellen No. 16	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
201	201	Ellen No. 17	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
202	202	Ellen No. 18	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
203	203	Ellen No. 19	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
204	204	Ellen No. 20	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
205	205	Ellen No. 21	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
206	206	Ellen No. 22	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
207	207	Ellen No. 23	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
208	208	Ellen No. 24	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
209	209	Ellen No. 25	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
210	210	Ellen No. 26	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
211	211	Ellen No. 27	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
212	212	Ellen No. 28	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
213	213	Ellen No. 29	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
214	214	Ellen No. 30	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
215	215	Ellen No. 31	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
216	216	Ellen No. 32	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
217	217	Ellen No. 33	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
218	218	Ellen No. 34	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
219	219	Ellen No. 35	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
220	220	Ellen No. 36	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
221	221	Ellen No. 37	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
222	222	Ellen No. 38	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
223	223	Ellen No. 39	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
224	224	Ellen No. 40	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
225	225	Ellen No. 41	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
226	226	Ellen No. 42	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
227	227	Ellen No. 43	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
228	228	Ellen No. 44	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
229	229	Ellen No. 45	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
230	230	Ellen No. 46	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
231	231	Ellen No. 47	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
232	232	Ellen No. 48	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
233	233	Ellen No. 49	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
234	234	Ellen No. 50	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
235	235	Ellen No. 51	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
236	236	Ellen No. 52	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
237	237	Ellen No. 53	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
238	238	Ellen No. 54	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
239	239	Ellen No. 55	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
240	240	Ellen No. 56	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
241	241	Ellen No. 57	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
242	242	Ellen No. 58	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
243	243	Ellen No. 59	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
244	244	Ellen No. 60	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
245	245	Ellen No. 61	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
246	246	Ellen No. 62	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
247	247	Ellen No. 63	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
248	248	Ellen No. 64	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
249	249	Ellen No. 65	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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254	254	Ellen No. 70	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
255	255	Ellen No. 71	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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257	257	Ellen No. 73	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
258	258	Ellen No. 74	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
259	259	Ellen No. 75	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
260	260	Ellen No. 76	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
261	261	Ellen No. 77	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
262	262	Ellen No. 78	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
263	263	Ellen No. 79	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
264	264	Ellen No. 80	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
265	265	Ellen No. 81	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
266	266	Ellen No. 82	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
267	267	Ellen No. 83	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
268	268	Ellen No. 84	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
269	269	Ellen No. 85	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
270	270	Ellen No. 86	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
271	271	Ellen No. 87	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
272	272	Ellen No. 88	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
273	273	Ellen No. 89	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
274	274	Ellen No. 90	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
275	275	Ellen No. 91	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
276	276	Ellen No. 92	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
277	277	Ellen No. 93	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
278	278	Ellen No. 94	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
279	279	Ellen No. 95	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
280	280	Ellen No. 96	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
281	281	Ellen No. 97	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
282	282	Ellen No. 98	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
283	283	Ellen No. 99	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
284	284	Ellen No. 100	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
285	285	Ellen No. 101	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
286	286	Ellen No. 102	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
287	287	Ellen No. 103	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
288	288	Ellen No. 104	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
289	289	Ellen No. 105	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
290	290	Ellen No. 106	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
291	291	Ellen No. 107	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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302	302	Ellen No. 118	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
303	303	Ellen No. 119	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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305	305	Ellen No. 121	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
306	306	Ellen No. 122	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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323	323	Ellen No. 139	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.
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458	458	Ellen No. 274	Whitel Coal Co., Uniontown.</

B. & O. Y. M. C. A. THROWS OPEN ITS DOORS TO PUBLIC

Campaign Begun For Enrollment of Members of Men Outside Railroaders.

REMODELING UNDER WAY

Numerous Changes in Former Macmillan Building to Make a Modern Association Plant Are Either in Progress or Under Contemplation.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Y. M. C. A. is now open to city men and boys who wish to become members and all wishing to join may do so by applying to Secretary W. F. Underwood. The building is not entirely ready to be reopened but it is felt that by making a start now the interest in the "Y" work will grow.

Extensive plans for the improvement of the building have been made by the railroad company but these are going ahead slowly and rather than wait for this to be completed before opening the institution Secretary Underwood is now ready to take membership.

The secretary has been queried by many persons in regard to a basketball class and volleyball teams. If sufficient men become members of the "Y" such a class will be started immediately and as the membership grows the scope of the work will be broadened.

The building will be partly remodeled. The room now occupied by the pool tables will be turned into a big reading room. One room on the front of the building will remain intact as a meeting room but the walls of the former office will be torn out and a big social room will be made. Several pool tables have been ordered and the ones now in the building are being repaired. The auditorium is being cleaned and repaired.

The dormitory rooms are being cleaned thoroughly. All the old paper has been taken from the walls and these will be painted. As rapidly as the rooms are cleaned up beds will be placed in them and they will be reserved for the use of railroad employees only.

The toilet has been rearranged, three shower baths being installed instead of one bath tub. The kitchen will remain intact for the present.

The floor of the gymnasium has been raised several inches. It had become sunken near the center. Much of the gymnasium equipment is missing and new parts will have to be purchased. Other pieces can be repaired.

The locker rooms and showers will be rearranged and a definite system for the use of the pool and gymnasium will be established. The old showers have been taken out and new ones installed. Additional showers will also be placed.

The contract for the repairing of the pool has already been awarded and as soon as it has been gone over it will be filled.

Secretary Underwood is of the opinion that the "Y" here could soon be made self-supporting if the city would get back of it. Although the building was purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and the expenses are being paid by the railroad, it is not being retained for railroad men only and it is believed that many young and older men will take advantage of the generous offer to admit them as members.

If the interest in the "Y" develops here as it should, it is Secretary Underwood's opinion that eventually the institution would be strong enough to increase the size of the building, extending it back several feet, adding more gym, auditorium and dormitory space.

Mr. Underwood can be seen at the "Y" every day in regard to membership.

WOULD PUBLISH "FAIR" PRICE LISTS AS MEANS OF REDUCING PRICES

Policy of the Newly Created Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce.

A modification of price-fixing has apparently been decided upon as the function of the newly created industrial board of the Department of Commerce, members of which have been appointed by Secretary Redfield. The report calls for the elimination of "abnormal and inflated war prices for commodities" and an adjustment "to a proper level which will stimulate buying and a resumption of American industry."

To carry this program into effect the board proposes to stabilize prices in such fashion as to create a firm foundation on which the consumer can base future purchases and the producer from the necessary production cost estimates. The Council of National Defense will support this policy. Leading producers of various materials will be called into conference in an effort to reach a general agreement upon proper prices and bases for prices at which sales will be made. Mr. Redfield has said that coal producers, whose prices were fixed by the government until recently, would not be included in these early consultations.

While Secretary Redfield points out that the plan is dependent entirely upon the voluntary cooperation of the producers, it is indicated that the price paid by the government, especially the Railroad Administration, for supplies and building material, will materially affect the prices on the markets of the nation.

The project is understood to have the approval of the President. Secretary Redfield expects a revival of industry when new prices are established.

FRANCE VERY LARGELY DEPENDENT ON GERMANY FOR COKE BEFORE WAR

Imported 45 Per Cent of Total Consumption, 35 Per Cent of Which Came From German Sources.

In a comprehensive report of mining conditions in France American Consul Tracy Lay at Paris points out the seriousness of the coke problem by which the industries of France have been confronted.

"In 1913," says the report, "there was a deficit in the French coke production of 3,070,000 tons, which was met by imports from the following countries: Germany, 2,393,000 tons; Belgium, 547,000 tons; England, 10,000 tons; and other countries, 120,000 tons. The total French production of coke for 1913 was 4,037,000 tons, whereas the total quantity consumed was 6,825,000 tons. Exports amounted to 295,000 tons."

"Imports, therefore, comprised 47 per cent of the total consumption and 73 per cent of all imports came from Germany. Thus France was dependent upon Germany for 35 per cent of the total quantity of coke consumed."

Excepting the mines of Nord and Pas-de-Calais, the invaded regions, from calculations, the estimated production of French mines for the first ten months of 1918 was 22,317,820 tons. The report says:

"In 1913 the number of laborers employed in mining pursuits was 203,208, of which 148,544 worked on the interior and 54,664 on the exterior. This labor, as regards sex and age, was composed of the following: Men 155,755; women, 4,228; youths from 15 to 18 years of age, 13,383; youths from 13 to 16 years of age, 13,442."

"No women were engaged in work on the interior of the mines, but there were 9,663 youths between the ages of 16 and 18, and 10,141 between the ages of 13 and 16 engaged in such work."

"The average number of days of labor per year for work in the mines was 285, while the average for work on the exterior was 298."

"The average daily wage of miners was \$1.15 and of laborers employed in work on the exterior \$0.78. On this wage, the miners doing interior work produced 373 tons per man per year, although each mine, in varying proportions, grants additional emoluments in the form of personal allowances, which slightly alter the above rate. Reckoned on the total output of all mines, the average wage of the laborer enters into the price of coal at the mine in 1913 having been \$3.20, the cost of labor constituted 47 per cent of this price."

Mr. Lay says that estimates in his possession show that the exportable resources of France contained in deposits lying at a depth of not more than 5,935 feet may total 71,500,000,000 tons. French coal at the mouth of the mine before the war sold for \$2.94 and \$3.20 per ton. In 1912, the average price of foreign coal at the port of arrival after payment of duties was \$4.57. As this price applied to one-third of the total amount of coal consumed, the average price of the aggregate was raised to \$3.67 per ton.

BELGIAN MINES HAD PRODUCTION CUT BUT 30 PER CENT BY WAR

Damage by Germans May Prove a Result in Dispute, Making Progressive Penetration a Necessity.

The American military commission which recently made an examination of the coal mines in Belgium, with a view to assisting to make an estimate of war losses in that country, found some collieries to have been badly damaged while others are in such condition that they can be placed in operation within a very short time. However, the damage by the Germans may prove to be a blessing in disguise. This strange statement was made by an expert on collieries, who pointed out that before the war the collieries were singularly unprogressive, but were only able to compete with the Germans on account of the low wages paid. Now they have to pay high wages and therefore it is absolutely necessary to become progressive if they want to compete with other collieries.

Before the war the Belgian collieries were operated only by steam, the same as those in France and England. Those of Germany, Italy and America are operated by electricity. In Belgium a colliery used up 25 per cent of its own coal output in operating its machinery by steam. In Germany a colliery used only 4 per cent of its own output in operating by electricity. Therefore, Germany would easily have been able to compete with Belgium had not the cost of Belgian labor been so low.

Now conditions are changed. The cost of living has jumped to enormous heights and it is safe to say that it will never again be so low in Belgium as it was in 1914. Therefore, labor will also cost more and to save themselves the Belgian collieries will be compelled to electrify. Thus they will be in a position to compete profitably when the German industries are back on their feet. The electrical machinery will come almost exclusively from America.

How the Germans worked the Belgian mines is shown in figures given by the bureau of the metal and coal industries. In 1913 Belgium produced 22,312,600 tons of coal; in 1918, 30 per cent less.

In 1913 the total number of workmen was 147,000; in 1918, 110,000—a drop of 26 per cent. In the Charleroi district the number of employees dropped from 18,988 to 12,691. These figures show how the Germans continued to work the mines.

In January of this year wages had reached 13 francs 70 centimes (nearly \$3) a day for nine to ten hours work. An increase of 25 per cent has just been given.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, March 1, 1919.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS.			
40	Adair	Weston-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
100	Alida	W. Harry Brown	Alida, Pa. Co.
223	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey	New York
200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey	New York
142	American No. 1	Reilly-Keabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
240	American No. 2	Reilly-Keabody Fuel Co.	Pittsburg
40	Annapolis	John Wilkey & Plaster Co.	Uniontown
42	Bellevue	Bellevue Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
251	Bessie	Champion Coal Co.	Pittsburg
20	Browning	Browning Coal Co.	Uniontown
34	Burton	Clark Coal Co.	Smithfield
205	Century	Century Coal Co.	Brownsville
120	Champion	Champion Coal Co.	Uniontown
120	Crescent	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	Danville	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
180	Donald 3	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	Elmer	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
113	Garwood	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
54	Genuine	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Genuine No. 1	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Genuine No. 2	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Hillside	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
42	Hillside	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
134	Hill Top	B. Connelville Coke Co.	Connellsville
194	Hoover	James H. Hoover	McClintown
195	Hustace	Hustace Coal Co.	Uniontown
260	Isabella	Hustace Coal Co. & C. Co.	Uniontown
142	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Lafayette	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
30	Leon	Franklin Coal Co.	At Pleasant
20	Linton	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
20	Linton	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
250	Low Phos	Cville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	Luxemburg	Luxemburg Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
142	Luxemburg	Luxemburg Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	McKee	McKee Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Old Home	W. J. Rainey	Uniontown
180	Orient	Orient Coal Co.	Uniontown
240	Parish	Parish Coal Co.	Uniontown
101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	Rice Hill	Rice Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
250	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York
150	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
26	Sapper	Reilly-Keabody Fuel Co. & C. Co.	Uniontown
270	Searlight	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
210	Sunburst	Sunburst Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
210	Sunburst	Consolidated Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	Sunshine No. 2	McClintown C. & C. Co.	McClintown
240	Thompson	Thompson Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
240	Thompson	Thompson Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Tower Hill 1	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
234	Tower Hill 2	Tower Hill Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgin	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
200	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Davison
480	Washington	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Davison
76	Wineland	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
60	Wineland	Banning-Cville Coke Co.	Uniontown
45	Wyndom	Wyndom Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
45	Wyndom	Wyndom Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
FURNACE OVENS.			
120	Atchison	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Gaza
100	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
470	Brier Hill	Brier Hill Coke Co.	Brier Hill
425	Birmingham	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
600	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
125	Colonial No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	Deerth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
140	Edenport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Fairbank
400	Fontenelle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	Gambier	McKee Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Lafayette	Delta Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
402	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
610	Lancaster	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
214	Marble	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
40	Newton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
750	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
5,825	1,125		



ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

Eureka Fire Brick Works

Eureka Manufacturers of high-grade E. F. B. Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Victor Bee-Hive Coke Ovens.

DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar

SILK COMPANY IS READY TO DOUBLE PLANT'S CAPACITY

Concern on West Side, Now Running 24 Hours, Cannot Fill Orders.

MACHINERY TO BE ADDED

Output of 6,000 Pounds a Month Will be Increased to 12,000 in Near Future, According to Plans Announced Today; 90 Persons Are Employed.

With the factory of the Connellsville Silk company running at capacity 24 hours a day, additional machinery which will almost double the output will be installed immediately on arrival and the plant will continue to run day and night. The machinery is now on the road and is expected at most any time.

The growth of the factory here has been rapid under the management of Arthur Mothershead, who came here with the erection of the mill several years ago. For a time only a small number of persons were employed but gradually the force has been increased until now every machine in the plant is being utilized.

day and night was reached about two weeks ago and the pace has been continued since then. At present there are 90 persons employed during the daytime and about a dozen at night. The night force can turn out sufficient unfinished material to keep the day force busy.

The new machinery will be installed in the floor space which was left vacant when the first equipment was placed. The output of the plant which is at present 6,000 pounds of silk per month will total practically 12,000 pounds when the additional machines are started.

An idea of what an enormous quantity of silk is contained in the present output of 6,000 pounds can be obtained when 33,000 yards are required to make one pound.

With the installation of the new machinery it will be necessary to increase the working force. There will probably be between 30 and 40 more persons added, the majority to the day force and a few to the night.

R. R. CASUALTIES HEAVY

Nearly 10,000 Persons Killed During 1918, Statistics Show.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Casualties on American railroads during 1918 resulted in the death of 9,567 persons and the injury of 70,370, the interstate commerce commission reported yesterday. During the previous year 9,476 lives were lost and 66,982 persons were injured. Accidents on grade crossings of steam railroads numbered 3,673 in which 1,777 persons were killed and 4,256 injured.

Connellsville Machine and Car Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

—Manufacturers of—

LAFAYETTE PUMPS

Steam, Air and Electric Driven

We make a specialty of Wood Lined Pipe and Fittings

J. P. BRENNEN, President.
J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President.

ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
W. G. ROCK, Secy and Asst. Treasurer.

THOMPSON CONNELLSVILLE COKE CO.

500 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS:
Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens,
Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens,
New Republic Station,
Fayette County, Pa.

CONNECTIONS:
Pennsylvania R. R.,
Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R.,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE:
2102 First National
Bank Building,
Pittsburg, Pa.

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSIS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

HERBERT D. PUX, President.

JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. Connections

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled, thus eliminating by screening all dust and dirt.

ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Graceton Foundry Coke

Our Foundry Coke is unequalled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

GRACETON COKE CO.

Graceton, Penna.

RALPH H. KYODE
C. ED. BRATTY

C. R. WILSON

E. J. DILLS
L. H. KELLY

International Fuel Corporation COAL AND COKE

FRICK BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Trespassers on railroad property figured heavily in the accident figures, 4,213 having been killed during 1918 and 3,829 injured. Trainsmen killed while on duty numbered 1,492 and injured 47,887. Passengers killed were 301 and injured 7,582.

SUITS FOR TOTAL OF \$50,000 ARE FILED AGAINST WEST PENN.

Wife of Phillips Man Seeks to Recover for Death of Husband on Truck; Other Over Electrocution. Two suits for \$25,000 each were filed in Uniontown Tuesday against the West Penn.

Mrs. Agnes Kulof, in her own right, and for her children, Agnes and Henry, brought suit against the West Penn Railways company to recover for the death of the husband and father, John Kulof, 54 years old, who was run down on a trestle near Vance's Mill on March 9 and killed.

The accident happened while the deceased was walking home after having been carried last his home Phillips, it is alleged.

In the second Florence Stewart of North Union township seeks to recover \$25,000 from the West Penn Power company for the death of her husband, William Stewart, who was killed by coming in contact with a high power wire which fell when a pole standing near their home broke. It is claimed the pole was rotten. The mishap occurred on April 18. The plaintiff also alleges injuries to herself in attempting to rescue her husband from the grip of the current.

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The Weekly Courier.

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complaint that this step was necessary but all in all the percentage of net profit is reported as gratifying. Price reductions ranging from 5 per cent to 25 per cent are noted. The price of shoes still holds high and many dealers predict further advances due to the scarcity of leather. The demand for mercantile products generally is light, and policy seems unsettled as to whether to make gradual price concessions or to cut prices to bedrock at one stroke. The latter idea seems to be gaining in favor.

WOULD DENY OPPONENTS A FAIR HEARING.

Vilipersion is no more an argument in support of the proposed constitution of the league of nations than any other proposition, no matter by whom it may be used. Thus when former President Taft, in an outburst of abuse, says he would not trust the opponents of the league plan with the constitution over night, he betrays his lack of subtlety and argument and places himself in the class of men who make their quarrels consist in the use of abusive language and epithets.

In the present circumstances it is pertinent to observe that Mr. Taft's confidence is neither requested nor requisite. Under our system of government the members of the Senate, who are the most outspoken in their criticisms of the suggested form of the constitution of a league of nations, have received their credentials from the people of their several states, and are authorized to speak for them on all issues affecting the sovereignty, dignity and power of the United States. Leading members of the Senate have clearly pointed out that the adoption of the constitution of the league of nations, as at present drawn, involves the abandonment of the form of government outlined in our Constitution, to the support of which every member of Congress is bound by oath. Thus far neither Judge Taft nor President Wilson has controverted the position taken by the candid, frank and honest opponents of the league of nations, as it is proposed to be formed. Rather have both these chief spokesmen in behalf of the new so-called "charter of liberties" indulged in rosy productions and mellifluous phrases descriptive of future world conditions the league will bring about, while strangely lacking in particulars as how the millennium in government is to come to pass.

Both by his advocacy of the surrender of national ideals, individuality and independence, and by his assumption of the autocratic right to dictate to members of Congress, Judge Taft has become over-zealous in his efforts to bring the people into line behind the league. The arrogance of his assumption of personal superiority of mind and patriotism is excellently shown by his equally arrogant partisanship which concedes to no one the right to lift voice except in praise and adulation of all and everything a Democratic administration conceives, proposes or orders to be done.

The statesmen who have discussed the league of nations project have done so upon a broad consideration of the principles involved in its formation, and the effect it would have upon the rights guaranteed under our Constitution. In this discussion there has been conceded to the advocates of the league residue of purpose and patriotic motives, a concession Mr. Taft refuses to make, thereby acquiescing the distinction of being preceded only by the President in calling into question the right of others to a free expression and fair hearing of their views upon the most vitally important issue that has been raised since the adoption of our Constitution.

MAKE READY FOR THE HOPE-COMING.

The announcement that the time of the return of the 28th and 80th divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces has been definitely fixed for the month of May the suspense and anxiety of friends of the men of arms, and of the families and organizations of fighters will be relieved, and the restlessness of the men themselves allayed.

Not fully realizing the arduousness which have required the retention of a large force in Europe pending the formal conclusion of peace there has been considerable impatience over the slow return movement of our soldiers. The men themselves have been consumed by a desire to come back to home and friends ever since the armistice was signed. They looked upon that act as having completed the work for which they were sent to France and tried to accustom their habit and custom they at once became anxious to get into another job. The job that appealed to them most was packing up and coming home as quickly as possible. When this was not undertaken at once, or as promptly as might have been, a certain restlessness began to develop among the soldiers, as it was reasonable to expect.

Now that the time of their return is but three months away they will compose themselves with greater patience while we here at home can employ the intervening time to complete our preparations to make the home-coming welcome so cordial and sincere that the boys will, after all, be glad they were not returned before we were really ready to give the greatest demonstration in their honor Fayette county has ever seen or known.

A BOYS' CAMP.

The proposal to establish a permanent summer camp for the boys of Conneltsville should enlist the interest of every parent in the city who has concern for their boy or boys will not become better and more useful citizens than they themselves have been. The suggestion should set parents to thinking, if they have not already thought and thought seriously, of the obligation resting upon the fathers and mothers of today to afford every possible facility for the proper, safe and sound preparation of their sons for the duties and responsibilities of the future. Next to their anxiety for the moral and spiritual growth of their sons, the camp proposition should bring them to a thoughtful consideration of the value of the education of boys, under competent leadership, as a means for the development of those qualities that will form the foundation of a strong, self-reliant young manhood.

The experience of our soldiers in the countenances has demonstrated this to be so remarkable a degree that organized training of boys and young men being recognized as indispensable to the full enlargement of their physical powers and the establishment of habits of discipline and self control. But making the bodies of boys strong, muscular, firm, eyes to see clearly, hands to move swiftly and surely and cheeks to show the glow of robust health, is not all or the most boys will benefit from a well-directed summer outing. Through association together under good leadership lessons of right living and right thinking will be inculcated that will have a lifetime influence upon every boy in the camp. Just as our young men who have been trained in the military service are coming back to us with a new sense of their own strength and power and with a different view of their responsibilities in the greater undertakings of being citizens, so will the boys come back from a summer camp more deeply rooted and grounded in the correct principles of clean living and right conduct.

Never before have the boys and young men of America had so great need as now of sympathetic and intelligent interest and care, to safeguard them on the pathway to full-statured manhood. Never have the responsibilities of parents to provide such care been greater. Our participation in the great war has emphasized both the need and the value of good citizenship, not alone in the present days, but infinitely more so in the days and years when the boys of today will be the men in whose hands the affairs of our great nation will be placed. Incident to the war there has been the breaking down of many restraints and abandonment of some standards of conduct which, if not restored or wisely supplanted, will have the tendency to give growing boys a false idea of their duty to society and the state.

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If such facilities are not provided as will furnish keen, vigorous minded boys with opportunities to exercise under reasonable restraint, their normal desire for activity and the acquisition of knowledge of life and things about them, they of their own accord will make opportunities and under such circumstances as will be harmful if not also degrading. The summer camp is one of the best agencies whereby direction can be given to the activities of boys that will insure the largest freedom from the influence of those who are apt to be seduced if left to their own devices as to the means, place and manner of having recreation. If such an institution serves no other purpose the establishment and maintenance of it will be worth all that it may cost in money and effort. When to the benefits derived from wisely controlled physical activities there is added the lessons in good citizenship, the recognition of the rights of others, the formation of correct habits and other influences that will consciously and unconsciously leave a lasting impression upon young minds and hearts, it will indeed be a parent who selfishly denies his son a happier boyhood than his own has been who will not be willing to join hand, hand and purse in bringing to the boys of Conneltsville an institution of this kind.

IS THE PRESIDENT IN ERROR THIS TIME ALSO?

It is not only the right, it is the duty, of every American citizen who has intelligent concern for the future welfare of our country to study and to join with others in a discussion of the proposed League of Nations. This study and discussion should not be in a spirit of partisanship, but with an open-mindedness and a sincere purpose to comprehend, if possible, the import and meaning of this tremendous issue, the most far-reaching question America has ever had to confront. In the desire of the people to find out more about the real or full significance of the suggested world combination, there should be accorded the greatest freedom of expression and exchange of opinions and views. Only through such a consideration of this great proposition can men come to such a knowledge as will enable them to take a stand in favor of it, if they believe it to be right and expedient, or against it, if they just as honestly believe this country should not be a party to the obligations that will be incurred by membership in the league. There has been universal acceptance of the idea that effective means should be employed to prevent any nation again embroiling the world in war, but there are honest differences of opinion as to sufficiency of the League of Nations, as its constitution has been drawn, to accomplish its declared purposes.

The fear is entertained by many thoughtful and capable students of such matters that there is too much subtlety and too little of the practical in making an effective working instrument. This is an honest fear as, during the different stages of the war, there was keen anxiety and much misgiving over the policy of President Wilson in recommending that we as a nation and people assume a neutrality in thought and action; his distinction to take vigorous steps for national preparedness, and his later annunciation of the strangely un-American slogan, "Too Proud to Fight," followed by a still later declaration that the war must end in "Peace Without Victory."

The wisdom of the President's attitude on these several issues, not the sincerity of his intentions or loftiness of his motives, was called in question by many leaders in public affairs, among whom were prominent members and newspapers of his own party, just as his plan of a league of nations is being frankly, honestly and sincerely criticized, and by none with more straightforwardness of statement than the Manufacturers Record, that acknowledged leader of advanced Democratic thought among the publica-

tion of the South. "If the League of Nations be wrong for us," says this able exponent of Americanism, "then America commits itself unreservedly to a world combination from which there is no power of withdrawal, and in doing so we bind ourselves hand and foot, body and soul, now and for evermore. We lose our independence and merge America into a union of European and Asiatic countries, many of which differ from us in thought and government as far as the East from the West. Our aims and theirs are wide apart. . . ."

The League of Nations would be composed of the most diverse elements in the world, having no common basis of homogeneity, but rather hostile in spirit, to a degree which cannot be legislated out of existence. We believe the League of Nations would be a breeder of hatred and suspicion rather than a builder up of friendship. "The Manufacturers Record greatly regrets the necessity which compels it from sense of duty to oppose President Wilson's views on this league, just as it regretted the necessity which forced it to take issue with his position four years ago that we should be neutral, even in thought, and against his position then that there was no need for national preparedness, and that as a nation we were too proud to fight, and that there must be in Europe peace without victory. On every one of these points President Wilson has been compelled by the stern logic of facts to reverse his own opinion."

"In the view of the facts, has not America a right to discuss the League of Nations, unhampered by any thought that Mr. Wilson or any other human being is infallible? He has by his own actions had to admit that he was wrong as to neutrality in thought, as to preparedness, as to peace without victory, and as to our being too proud to fight. May he not be in error this time also?"

That is all the people of America want to know. If the President is right, they will support the League of Nations as it has been drafted. If he is in error, they will have the courage to say so.

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FIRST HONORS WITH NEW PENN.

The acceptance of the suggestion of Chairman Anney of the Public Service Commission that the officials of the West Penn Railways company and the protesters against the new zoning system hold a conference with a view to "ironing out" the differences, may be the more expeditious and the least expensive way of reaching a settlement of the question involved, but it is in effect a tacit admission that the company has reasonable grounds upon which to base its claims for an advance in rates through a revision of fare zones. To reach an agreement by compromise, the complainants will have to forego the position assumed by them that the company is not justified in seeking so large an increase in revenue by the means proposed. The contest, in such case, would become purely a compromise of claims, not the determination of the justness or unjustness of them.

While the protesters are not obligated to consent to whatever the company may have to offer in the way of a compromise, the agreement to go into a conference places upon them the responsibility of accepting or rejecting a modification of the original claims of the company. The complainants can, of course, refuse to consent to any compromise, in which case the whole matter would go to a hearing before the Public Service Commission, a proceeding that would involve great expense and consume a vast amount of time.

Having failed to secure a restraining order before the new system of zones and rates of fare became effective the complainants lost a strategic point in the fight, to have retained which would have been of immensely great advantage had any concession been made by the company. It is to be made with the view of affecting a compromise. The company's new schedules are in effect and possession has always been conceded to be nine points in the law. Formal protest against the revised schedules has yet to be made. Chairman Anney having decided that the protest against the first schedule does not apply to the one filed later. The agreement to go into conference affords the company the opportunity of making concessions from its revised schedules rather than obliging it to prove it is justified in making any concession, the purpose of which is to swell its revenue, and would be required in a hearing of the matter before the Public Service Commission. As the case now stands the first honors seem to rest with the company.

NEGLIGENT CONSTABLES.

That there are 10,000 unlicensed dogs in Fayette county six weeks after the date upon which the law provides the annual license fee should have been paid, as pointed out by Judge Van Swearingen in his charge to the constables, attention is drawn to the gross, if not also the willful, neglect of duty on part of the constables and police officers. Because of that neglect the menace to the revival of sheep-raising in the county still exists, and will continue to exist so long as the officers fail to meet the requirements imposed upon them.

The existing dog law places the responsibility for the killing of unlicensed dogs found running at large unaccompanied by their owners, so directly upon constables and other police officers, that failure to perform that duty can be regarded as nothing short of sheer neglect. If not almost a positive refusal to acknowledge the obligations of the office. Officers do not have the excuse that they are expected to enforce the provisions of the law without compensation, if being expressly provided that for the performance of their duty under the law the officers shall be paid \$100 for detaining a licensed dog and \$100 for killing an unlicensed dog. For failure to perform this duty an officer is liable to a penalty of \$200 for each offense.

The fact that doing either is a more or less unpleasant duty should not, but plainly it does, stand in the way of a faithful compliance with the mandate of the law. Rather than risk unpopularity with the owners of dogs through requiring them to procure a license, or by killing unlicensed dogs upon view, constables seem to prefer evading all provisions of the law. They themselves thus become liable, but apparently they have little fear of a penalty being imposed.

Admonitions have been given by the court several times, just as they have repeatedly been given upon other matters relating to other duties of constables, and so far as results in general have been observable, with about the same effect in every case. Some conscientious or newly elected officers may feel their personal responsibility under the law and the charge from the court, and they will strive to execute the law without fear or favor, but for most part the injunctions of the court are very likely to go unheeded.

If they are, steps should be taken that will serve to remind the negligent officers of the obligations the law imposes. Fayette county should not be obliged to suffer the disadvantages that will ensue from a failure to do the full part in restoring what was once one of its most important and valuable industries simply because a few constables lack the moral courage to perform the duty expressly enjoined of them in ridding their bailiwicks of an army of mongrel dogs which are without use or value even to the reputed owners.

Perhaps if the court were to give the necessary instructions to enforce the law against delinquent constables, there would be a fuller realization by them of their own sense of obligation and duty.

tion of the South. "If the League of Nations be wrong for us," says this able exponent of Americanism, "then America commits itself unreservedly to a world combination from which there is no power of withdrawal, and in doing so we bind ourselves hand and foot, body and soul, now and for evermore. We lose our independence and merge America into a union of European and Asiatic countries, many of which differ from us in thought and government as far as the East from the West. Our aims and theirs are wide apart. . . ."

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THE HUM OF INDUSTRY.

You can sing no song of prosperity save to the accompaniment of the hum of industry. When industry laps prosperity takes wings. Factory smoke may mar the brightness of the skies but it works wonders with the

CITIZENS LAY GROUNDWORK FOR FOUR-DAY CELEBRATION TO PAY HONOR TO SOLDIERS

Committee of Nine Named to Shoulder Burden of Insuring Its Success; Former Residents Will be Invited to Return for an Old-home Week; Presence of Best Speakers in Country Will be Sought.

AUGUST IS SUGGESTED AS PROBABLE TIME

The foundation for what will probably develop into a four-day homecoming celebration for Fayette county soldiers with every feature a headliner was laid at a meeting this morning of citizens at city hall in the appointment of the ground committee which will go ahead immediately to work out the more minute details of the proposed monster reception.

The work will be directed by a central committee composed entirely of Connelleville men. This committee will be composed of nine persons and the responsibility for the success of the celebration will rest in a large measure on its activity.

The proportions of the celebration have grown by leaps and bounds and each new discussion brings forth some new feature which will have to be added. There are still approximately 25 committees to be named, together with committees to be named in various communities of the county.

The exact plans for the celebration will be determined by the central committee which will hold a meeting in the next few days and report at another meeting of Connelleville citizens which will be held at the call of the chair.

Thousands of persons from the entire county and many from other parts of the country are expected to come here for the celebration. An effort will be made to get the biggest men in the country here to speak. A committee to arrange for airplanes and balloon exhibitions will also be named.

Many features of the reception cannot be worked out until the exact dates for the celebration are fixed. As it has been announced that the Fayette county soldiers will sail from France in May, it is thought that a week in August would be suitable for the occasion.

A general program which the committee has in mind is the holding of memorial exercises on the Sunday preceding the opening of the gala week. These exercises could be held in the afternoon or early evening.

On Monday, the first real day of the celebration, there will be a welcome reception. On that day at least three and perhaps four speakers will be secured. Entertainment for the evening will be provided.

It has been suggested that the second day be sort of a military day. A parade of the soldiers would be held with more features which will be worked out later.

A suggestion for the third day is that it be turned over to the women as a day for the mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers. It is understood that a female musical organization could be secured for that day and a historical pageant in which women and girls of the city would take part could be staged.

Robert Norris suggested that an invitation committee be named to ask old residents of the county to return for the celebration. This committee would also request the presence of big men who live elsewhere but who have interests in Fayette county. One man mentioned was H. C. Frick. Only one man, Benton Boyer, has been named on this committee as yet.

As many soldiers from Fayette county may not have been discharged from the service by the time of the celebration, a soldiers' furlough committee, composed of members of the draft boards, was named to see if furloughs for these men during the reception week can be arranged.

T. J. Hooper said the Red Cross of Connelleville could be depended on to share any part of the burden assigned to it.

J. E. Angle said if the comforts committee wished to make use of tents and cots in his possession he would have them set up and made ready for use, illuminated if possible. He has 12 tents and 150 cots available.

The central committee which will have active charge of the celebration is composed of J. L. Evans, Salvador Desmonde, J. E. Angle, A. O. Bixler, Robert Norris, J. Fred Kurtz, J. J. Daugherty, Otto Koehler and Mayor John Duggan.

The county executive committee will be appointed later. The other committees which have been appointed follow:

Transportation—W. S. Anderson, Daniel Durie, Harry Hamilton, R. E. Wilhelm, W. H. Thomas, Roy W. Hoover, J. W. McClaren.

Speakers—H. M. Kephart, W. D. McGowan, Bruce F. Sterling, W. E. Crow, James Strawn, John Duggan, Sr., Rev. J. T. Burns, Rev. J. L. Proudfoot, Judge E. H. Reppert and T. B. Donnelly.

Music—John E. Gaster, Robert Muehlich, John L. Hannan, O. R. Herwick and F. W. Wright.

Finance—A. O. Bixler, Otto Koehler, E. R. Floto, C. W. Downes, S. K. Goodman, J. J. Dougherty, F. E. Marcell, R. Marietta, W. E. DeBolt, H. O. Keagy, T. J. Hooper, G. W. Campbell, T. S. Barner, W. R. Kenney, P. J. Tormay, R. S. Matthews, G. Corrado, A. C. Stickle and Denton Boyd.

Commissary—W. E. DeBolt. Others to be named.

Tent equipment—Dr. L. P. McCormick, Harry Dunn and W. A. O'Brien. It is expected the city will have to entertain at least 1,000 soldiers and quarters for them will be necessary.

Advertising—R. M. Leiberger, James J. Driscoll, J. J. Thompson, William Sellers and A. D. Norton, Jr. Street illumination—W. R. Kenney, G. E. Brown and Frank Sweeney.

Soldiers' furloughs—R. S. Matthews, C. B. Franks, W. S. Colborn, Harry Dunn, Thomas L. Howard and Joseph J. Baer.

Mrs. J. French Kerr was named chairman of the historical pageant committee. She will choose her own assistants.

Henry Brown and Paul Kamsner were named assistants to Secretary Warren L. Wright.

Sam Hillis, a. Elizabeth Ryn, both of Scottsdale, were granted a marriage license in Greensburg.

IMPERATIVE THAT INCOME REPORT BE MADE BY MARCH 15

All Single Persons Earning \$1,000, or Married Men With \$2,000 Must File Returns.

MAY PAY IN INSTALMENTS

First Payment is One on or Before March 15; Internal Revenue Bureau Ready to Give All Assistance Possible for Guidance of Tax Payers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Within the next three weeks, or by March 15, every unmarried man or woman who earned \$1,000 or more in the calendar year 1918 and every married person whose income amounted to \$2,000 or more must make a detailed report of his income to the federal revenue collector of his district. On or before March 15 the first installment of the income tax must be paid, one-fourth of the entire amount due, or all of it if the tax payer chooses.

This means that millions of Americans must get to work at once to prepare their returns, and for the guidance of tax payers, the Internal Revenue Bureau has issued explicit instructions covering the preparation and filing of returns. This is the A. B. C. of the procedure:

First get a tax return form from the revenue collector's office or from a bank. There are many kinds of these forms. If a person's income was below \$5,000, he should ask for the form especially intended for the smaller incomes. It might be advisable to get two or three of these forms, since one may be spoiled in the preparation.

The form is a six-page printed sheet, with detailed instructions for reporting various items of income and for calculating the tax due. By following this form closely even an inexperienced person probably will have little difficulty, particularly if his source of income was not complicated or if it was in wages or salary rather than in business transactions.

The tax rate for most individuals is six per cent. For a single person the tax is based on the difference between the total net income for the year and \$1,000, the so-called exempted amount. For a married man, or for the heads of a family, the exemption is \$2,000 and the six per cent tax is imposed on the difference between that and the total income. There is provision for an additional exemption of \$200 for each child or other dependent person, under eighteen years of age, incapable of self-support.

Thus a married man with one child or an aged parent would have an exemption of \$2,200 and would pay tax on the difference between this and his net income. A man with two children would have an exemption of \$2,400; three children, \$2,600, and so on.

To illustrate the calculation of tax: A single man with a net income last year of \$2,000 will be taxed \$60; income of \$2,500, tax \$120; income of \$3,000, tax \$180; income of \$3,500, tax \$240.

A married man without children and with an income of \$2,500 last year will pay a tax of \$30, income \$3,000, tax \$60; income of \$3,500, tax \$120; income of \$4,000, tax \$180.

The regular or normal tax is 12 per cent on income of more than \$5,000 in case of unmarried persons and more than \$6,000 in the case of married persons without children. In other words, the tax is doubled on incomes of \$4,000 more than the specific exemption. In addition, so-called surtaxes superimposed on the regular or normal tax are assessed on net incomes of more than \$5,000, the additional rate being 1 per cent for the first \$1,000 above that sum, two per cent for the next \$2,000, three per cent for the next \$2,000 and one per cent increase for each additional \$2,000.

Both the 12 per cent rate and the surtaxes may be ignored by persons with incomes of less than \$5,000.

After the tax is figured, a person must count at least on paying one-fourth of the sum by March 15. The second installment of one-fourth is due June 15; the third-quarter, September 15, and the last installment, December 15. Penalties are provided for failure to file on time or to pay the tax promptly, and tax officials welcome returns and payments before March 15. Payment in full by March 15 also will be welcomed on the ground that the government needs the money.

A husband and wife whose combined net income for 1918 amounted to \$2,000 or more must file a return either separately or jointly. If separate returns are filed, either may claim the personal exemption of \$2,000, or this exemption may be divided. Earnings of dependent children must be included as part of the income of the head of the family. If an unmarried person supports either partially or wholly a parent or some other relative or friend, not living in the same household, this person is not considered the head of a family and is therefore entitled only to the \$1,000 exemption. If the parent is wholly dependent, however, and lives in the taxpayer's household, this makes the unmarried person the "head of the family."

If, because of the special exemptions for children and dependents or because of the exemption of soldier's and sailor's pay, an unmarried person's income of more than \$1,000 or a married person's income of more than \$2,000 is found not to be taxable, the condition does not free the individual from filing a return. Thus many persons who do not have to pay a tax must file returns.

A head of a family is described officially as "a person who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption."

The compensation in 1918 of a man in the military or naval service, either as an enlisted man or an officer, is

wholly exempt from taxation, provided this did not exceed \$3,500. Income of soldiers or sailors from private sources is taxable, however, if it exceeds the exemptions.

In figuring net income, deductions may not be made for personal, family or living expenses. The law does provide for a number of deductions, however, from gross income, and these are of interest mainly to men who made a living out of business enterprises.

CORP. McFADDEN HOME

Return of Pennsylvanian Soldier Is Accompanied by Unusual Mixup. There was a happy reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFadden at Pennsylvanian Tuesday evening on the arrival home of Corporal Merrill McFadden, a machine gunner who was wounded by the Boche, made the more happy by the fact that the members of the family had just before been placed in a state of uneasiness by the receipt of a delayed message to the effect that their son was in a Johnston hospital.

The parents were about to board a West Penn car at Pennsylvanian Tuesday evening to get a train for Johnston when Corporal McFadden stepped from the car into their arms.

Explanations developed that Corporal McFadden had telegraphed his home from Altoona. There is no telephone office at Scottsdale and in the relay of the message by telephone to Pennsylvanian confusion arose.

Corporal McFadden was wounded in the hand when he had been in hospitals for a long time.

BREWERY SOLD

Plant at Johnstown to be Used for Mercantile Manufacturing Purposes. JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 23.—For a consideration recently reported to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000, the property of the Germania Brewing company has been sold to Louis G. Zang and others interested with him in a proposition for the establishment of a mercantile manufacturing plant.

The sale was voted upon at last evening's meeting of the Germania Brewing company's stockholders. As soon as the legal phases of the transaction are consummated formal transfer will be made to Mr. Zang and his associates.

The exact nature of the mercantile business proposition that Mr. Zang and his partners intend establishing had not been made public and no announcement will be made, it was stated today by those interested in the deal, until some later date. The new business will employ about 50 workmen at the start. Later this force will no doubt be increased.

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NEED NOT QUIT SCHOOL

New Plan System Does Not Affect Dunbar Township Students. It is not necessary for students of the Dunbar township high school, Pechn to quit their studies on account of the West Penn fare increase. According to a statement by F. C. Smith, a member of the Dunbar township school board, it is two cents cheaper for students now than previously.

Mr. Smith told The Courier that the West Penn made a special school rate of six cents for school children. However, the fare being only five cents from Trotter to Leisnering it is cheaper for students living at Trotter to pay the five-cent fare instead of riding on the students rate.

To even this up, the township school board is paying the extra two cents, which is paid by students riding on the six-cent fare. Students at Pechn now are only paying 10 cents for the trip by street car where formerly the cost was 12 cents.

SINGING NEW SONG

"War is Hell, But Peace is Worse," Title of Yankee Selection. "The fellows are singing a new song," says a card from Private Carl Steble, Machine Gun Company, 47th Infantry, to John B. Cooley of The Courier. "I will not write it all but here is the title: 'War is Hell, But Peace is Worse.'"

"I am well and hope you are the same," Private Steble says. "I received some Couriers and saw a lot of news in them. I gave them to Robert Layton, a Dawson boy. We have been together from the day we reported to the army on May 28. He is well. We hope to be home soon."

MANY SEE PICTURE

Social Disease Film is Witnessed by Large Crowd. A large crowd of men which almost filled the large high school auditorium saw the educational drama on social hygiene, "Fit to Fight" on Wednesday night. The picture, which was for men only created much favorable sentiment in the audience.

The film showed the venereal disease germs at work and the results. It also demonstrated how the diseases are communicated and warned against association with prostitutes. The picture was brought here by the Connelleville Trades & Labor council.

HUNTS OUT OF SEASON.

Killing Rabbits Costs Nimrod Sum of \$25.00. Marshall Tate of Brownfield, hollow, near Uniontown, was arrested yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge of hunting game out of season and was fined \$25 and costs amounting to \$31.65. Constable Jacob Hart and Game Warden J. H. Rockwell made the arrest.

The man is said to have shot rabbits.

Young Miner Killed.

Alfred Tolt, aged 19 years, was instantly killed Thursday afternoon while at work as a snapper at the Republic mines. He was caught by a trip in the mines about 3 o'clock and cut in two.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

KOBACKERS BUY BOSTON STORE AT COLUMBUS

Addition to Business is Greatest Achievement Yet of Local Firm.

IS A FIVE-STORY BUILDING

Enterprise Employs 200 Sales People and Is One of Barring Link of Which the Firm Has Been a Part Concern Has Enjoyed Wonderful Growth.

The Kobacker interests have closed a deal for one of the largest department stores in Columbus, Ohio, known as the Boston store, which store has been a success since its opening over six years ago, and which is today one of the largest in central Ohio.

The Boston store was a great link in a buying organization with offices in New York with which the Kobacker stores are affiliated. It is a five-story building, 100 feet high, and employs 200 sales people. It is to Columbus what Marshall Field is to Chicago, Wanamaker to Philadelphia and Kaufmanns to Pittsburgh.

Jerome Kobacker expects to devote temporarily the greater part of his time to this new enterprise. Alfred J. Kobacker will continue to look after the interests here, in addition to this new enterprise, to which he will devote part of his time.

The Kobacker growth has been one of marked success, having started in Pleasant, the Connelleville store was started on Main street under the management of A. J. Kobacker, and later moved to the present quarters. About two years ago a store was opened in Greensburg and now the biggest achievement is the annexation of the Boston store.

Many expressions of congratulation from all over the United States have reached the Kobackers on their addition.

Jerome Kobacker is now in Columbus to arrange the details of this new enterprise.

WEST PENN TO CUT RATES FOR POWER, PRES. LYNN SAYS

Will be First Company in the State to Make Voluntary Reduction, He Declares.

A voluntary reduction in the rates for power to patrons of the West Penn Power company is coming. President A. M. Lynn announced Wednesday at the conference in Pittsburgh with Attorney E. C. Higbee and Mayor John Duggan, who represented the protestants against the increase in fares for trolley travel.

The new tariffs will become effective April 1, Mr. Lynn said. No figures were announced.

"The West Penn will be the first company in the state to voluntarily reduce rates for power," said Mr. Lynn.

The tariffs have not yet been received at the local offices of the company.

CAPTAIN MILLS BACK

Local Soldier is at Camp Upton Waiting for Discharge. Mrs. Georgianna Burrell received word Thursday that her son, Captain Henry Mills, a member of Company H, 265th Infantry, had arrived at Camp Upton, N. Y., from which place he will be discharged. He expects to be at his home here in about three weeks.

Captain Mills says in his telegram to "tell the folks I am feeling fine after helping lick Fritz." He was wounded in the fighting just five days before the armistice was signed. A War Department notification in December telling her of the soldier's wound was the last word received by Mrs. Burrell regarding her son until she got his telegram today that he had arrived in this country.

BOOZE PRICES MOUNT

Cigars and Tobacco Also Are Caught in the Upward Trend. Whiskey and smokes have taken another advance, the former article going up a nickel and the latter a few cents. The raises went into effect today. Yesterday was the first day of the new war revenue bill.

Bonded whiskey advanced from 25 to 30 cents a glass and blended whiskey from 20 to 25 cents. All bonded whiskey advanced to the following prices: 150 proof from \$1.75 to \$2.25, quarts from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Blended whiskey advanced from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per quart. Rum, gin and brandy also advanced 50 cents per quart.

Cigars, cigars, tobacs and chewing tobacco went up according to their relative value.

Licensed to Wed.

Martin J. Murphy of Continental No. 1 and Gertrude V. Moore of Leisnering, and West Lindsfield of Confluence and Georgianna Withers of Stewart township were granted marriage licenses in Uniontown.

Annual Band Concert.

The sixth annual concert of the Connelleville Military band will be held early in May. Director John E. Gaster announced today. Some of the best talent will be secured.

THROWN 10 FEET IN THE AIR BY BURSTING OF HUGE H. E. SHELL

Confluence Soldier's Shoulder is Crushed by the Missile and He Suffers Other Hurts.

CONFLUENCE, Feb. 28.—A letter from Ernest C. Firestone, of the 339th Infantry, who was wounded and is now located at the base hospital at Camp Meade, Md., received by a friend here, says in part:

"The night of September 24, we were ordered to pack up and hike to the front for action. The next morning as we went down the hollow back of Malancourt, France, our artillery and machine guns opened up back of us and the big was up. It was over the top for at 1 A. M., taking numerous prisoners and killing others as we went forward during the day. Finally we were held up by machine guns after we had traveled a distance of about five miles from our starting point, so we decided to rest until dark and then pushed on forward without any support from the artillery, until we reached the Meuse river, near Poignes, France.

"We were relieved here September 29 and taken back to the Argonne forest near Montcaumon for a few days and then pushed through barbed wire, gas and bullets until October 10, when we decided to stop for a few days. I was thrown about 10 feet in the air by the explosion of a huge explosive shell, crushing my left shoulder and bursting my right knee cap and leg. From then on, I have been transferred from one hospital to another until finally landed here.

"Many thanks to the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army ladies, expect to visit dear old Confluence and Uruma in the near future."

15TH ENGINEERS

Waiting in Bilets Near Bordeaux For Orders to Embark Home. According to letters received in Pittsburgh from members of the 15th Engineers the members of that command are billeted in small towns about 10 miles south of Bordeaux awaiting orders to embark for home. No definite information is available as to the sailing date.

The regiment left Stenay on January 5, traveling in American box cars. After three days' and three nights' travel it detrained at La Trezene. In its present location considerable inconvenience is suffered because of the scarcity of fire-wood, the men being obliged to burn coal in stoves designed for wood.

Twice a week a truck is sent to Bordeaux for supplies of cookies, cigars, cigarettes and chocolate. Prices are very high, compared with the scale in the United States, eggs selling at \$1.66 a dozen, oranges four for 20 cents, and a small bag of almonds 25 cents.

POULTRYMEN ELECT

Officers of Fayette Organization Are Chosen at Meeting in Uniontown. Officers were elected and plans made for holding a poultry show the last of this or the first of next year at a meeting of the Fayette Poultry association held Friday night in Uniontown and attended by a majority of the county's poultry raisers and chicken fanciers.

J. W. West was elected president; Walter Prentice, vice president; C. N. Hostetter, second vice president; M. B. Provins, financial secretary; Walter Prentice, treasurer; H. L. Burd, show secretary; James Tedrow, assistant show secretary; J. E. Endsley, show superintendent. Members of the executive committee are J. M. West, W. L. Prentice, E. E. Endsley, H. L. Burd and M. B. Provins and the board of directors was elected to include C. N. Hostetter, James Tedrow, William Hafer, Walter Poundstone, T. R. Lynch, James Williams and S. L. Musien.

ROBBER CAUGHT IN ACT

One Wm. Taylor is Found Crouching in Store at Bridgeport. While in the act of robbing the grocery and meat store of A. E. Wilson at Bridgeport, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, William Taylor was placed under arrest and committed to jail. On seeing a light in the store at the unusual hour in the morning the engineer at the pump house nearby the store became suspicious and notified Mr. Wilson, who lives opposite the pump house. Accompanied by his father-in-law, Warren Pullen, his brother-in-law, Ernest Pullen, J. F. Redden and J. J. McCoy, Mr. Wilson went to the store and after watching all the exits to prevent the intruder from escaping, the party entered the store and by the aid of a searchlight they found him crouching in a corner in the warehouse.

Dr. Singer Home.

Dr. J. J. Singer, formerly of Connelleville, arrived at his home in Greensburg yesterday afternoon after more than a year in the hospital service in France. Dr. Singer was a member of the John Hopkins Unit and was commissioned captain. He has been honorably discharged from the service.

Wed in Cumberland. Charles Washington Nutt of Perryopolis and Viola May Rock of Layton were granted a license to wed in Cumberland.

Do You Guess Or Are You Sure?

There is no reason to guess about the safety of your valuables. Put them in our vault and you are sure they are safe.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent \$1.50 and up per year.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

129 W. Crawford Ave., Connelleville. "The bank that does things for you" Checking Accounts Invited.

Do You Guess Or Are You Sure?

There is no reason to guess about the safety of your valuables. Put them in our vault and you are sure they are safe.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent \$1.50 and up per year.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

129 W. Crawford Ave., Connelleville. "The bank that does things for you" Checking Accounts Invited.

THREE HUNDRED NINETEENTH INFANTRY SUFFERS HEAVILY BY ITS OWN ARTILLERY FIRE

Command From Fayette County Is Lost For Time In Argentine Drive.

OUTSTRIPS OTHER UNITS

And That Is That Many Are Killed and Wounded by Guns of the 50th Division, Declares Corporal James Howard, in Thrilling Battle Story.

The 319th Infantry, Fayette county command, suffered heavy casualties in the Argentine forest drive in September by being caught in a barrage sent up by its own artillery, according to statements made by Corporal James A. Howard, Company B, of Uniontown, speaking at the father and son banquet under the auspices of the Men's Bible class of the Christian church last night. The position of the regiment within the line of fire of the American artillery, he explained, was due to the 319th having moved ahead of supporting commands and, as he expressed it, being lost for the time. "Many were killed and wounded," he said. "The infantry had advanced so rapidly the artillery could not keep pace."

The incident referred to related to the drive of the regiment toward the Meuse river. With the exception of one instance of counter artillery fire by the Germans after the command reached the river, the losses of the regiment were exceedingly small. Corporal Howard said. Caught by the enemy fire at that time Corporal Howard's company, E, lost 28 men in 15 minutes, he said. It was here that he was wounded by the explosion of a shell.

Part of that day, September 23, the regiment was surrounded, though the Germans apparently did not know it. On the other hand the division commander believed the 319th annihilated. On the whole, however, the losses were comparatively light, Corporal Howard indicated.

In the beginning of the drive into the forest, Corporal Howard said the men were ordered over the top at 5:30 in the morning in a heavy fog. The result was that in a short time everything was confusion. Not until the fog lifted at 9 were lines straightened. The men had been informed the resistance from the Austrians, who were in the front, would be slight. Short distance farther on the regiment came upon small groves which bristled with German machine guns. Despite the terrific fire, he said, Company E went through the first day with but one man wounded.

Company H, 32nd, lost heavily in the drive, Corporal Howard said. After an attempt to cross an open space along a railroad there were left of the company the captain and five men, the others having been caught in a cross fire of machine guns. "He was crying like a baby when we came up," Corporal Howard said, referring to the captain. "We cleaned out the Germans without losing a man."

Following a rest, Corporal Howard said the regiment was ordered to proceed to the Meuse river, it having been reported that the Germans were trying to cross to a wooded area. This they cleaned out and then proceeded nearer to the river bank. On their way they ran into German barracks. Corporal Howard says he does not know yet whether there were any Germans in the buildings. If there were they kept their heads inside, he said. It was just following this, after some snipers of the 319th stirred up the Germans across the river, that they opened with artillery and the regiment suffered its worst.

After the regiment had been caught by an American barrage the 320th arrived in support and the two companies held the line there for three days, Corporal Howard said. On September 29 they were relieved and went back for a rest. Three days later they were called to support a part of the 7th Division.

The 30th Division continued in battle up to the day of the signing of the armistice, he said. It then hiked 280 miles to a camp back of the lines. At the time Corporal Howard was in a hospital.

Corporal Howard is a son of former Assemblyman Reuben Howard of Uniontown. He came home in January. There were no Connelleville boys in Company E, he said.

About 125 men attended the banquet, which was served by the Phila-class of the Bible school. Benton Boyd was toastmaster. Other speakers were Rev. A. F. Banes, pastor of the Christian church at Uniontown, whose subject was "Welcome, Father and Son," P. R. Welmer, who spoke on "Our Class in April," Rev. C. W. Buckner, who replied to the toast, "Appreciation," and W. S. Stimmel, whose topic was "Welcome, Father and Son." James Charlesworth and Byron Porter provided music.

ROB CONFECTIONERY.

Store at Dickerson Run Is Looted by Thieves Second Time. For the second time within a few weeks the confectionery store conducted by Richard Shofar at the end of the West Penn street car line at Dickerson Run was entered by thieves who broke the lock on the door and after securing several boxes of candy and candy made their getaway.

Licensed to Wed. Orril Ray Wilkinson, a railroader, residing at Dickerson Run, and Anna Lorraine Miller, of Mill Run, were granted a license to wed in Cumberland.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

MAIL CONGESTION CAUSE OF DELAYED PAPER DELIVERY.

At a convention of daily newspaper circulation managers held at Harrisburg Thursday, it was shown that there is still a great deal of congestion in the handling of daily newspaper mail. This causes the subscribers to receive two or three days' papers at one time and causes the subscribers to believe they are mailed in that way from the publication office, which is not the case, as every daily newspaper sends its mail copies every day.

The postal authorities claim they are doing all in their power to break up the congestion at this time, with business now back to normal. Mail subscribers should shortly be receiving their papers regularly each day as they did before the war which will cause the circulation manager and the mail subscriber to be contented once more.

BATTLE DEATHS IN WAR TOTALED 7,354,000 MEN

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Battle deaths during the war among all participants so far as all available statistics show were given today by General March as 7,354,000. This represents only men killed in action or died of wounds.

In the list prepared by the general staff Russia led with a total of 1,700,000. Germany was second with 1,600,000 and the United States last with 50,000.

Of the total of 3,918 Distinguished Service Crosses awarded for gallantry in action to American soldiers, General March announced today, 664 or more than double the number given to any other division went to the Second Regulars. The First Division, Regulars, came next with 300 crosses awarded its members. The Third Regulars with 231 were third.

A cablegram from the American military attaché at Rome to the War Department today announced that the 322nd American Infantry had been ordered concentrated at Genoa. The regiment has been divided between Ostia, Fiume and Trieste.

J. M. CAVENDER DEAD

Former Burgess of Connelleville Passes Away at Fairmont. Word has been received here of the death of J. M. Cavender, a former well known Connelleville business man and once Burgess of the town, which occurred Saturday morning at 7 o'clock at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Attorney and Mrs. W. H. Conaway at Fairmont. Mr. Cavender resided in Connelleville for a number of years and was very well known in this community. He entered the insurance business with E. V. Goodchilds as a partner, continuing for many years, with offices in the Solson building. He was succeeded in business by J. Donald Porter. Mr. Cavender was a widower. He is survived by three daughters, Mary Willis, wife of Attorney W. H. Conaway, Fairmont; Miss Florence Cavender, Fairmont; Emma Lou, wife of Frank Hicks, South Bethlehem, and John Cavender, with the Harbison-Walker Refractories company. The deceased was once prominent in the city's musical circles. Mr. Cavender was the first agent of the Adams Express company here after the office was separated from the railroad agency.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Would be Required of Magistrates Under Bill Proposed by McIntyre.

Aldermen and justices of the peace would be required to submit monthly reports to the district attorney, a complete record of cases coming under their jurisdiction under the provisions of a bill introduced in the state legislature by Assemblyman Russell B. McIntyre. The bill also provides that the district attorney shall examine and visit reports and file them with the clerk of courts. Information which the aldermen or justices of the peace would be required to report monthly under the provisions of the bill include the name and address of person making information, the date, the offense charged, total cost including those to the alderman or justice of the peace, the constable and witnesses. Penalties are provided for failing to carry out any provisions of the bill.

Boy Recovers Jewels.

While the Allegheny county detectives and the Springdale police were still searching for some clue to the perpetrators of a jewelry theft from the home of Mrs. Mercedes Holmes in Springdale Friday afternoon, the mystery was solved by a 10-year-old boy. The boy was offered 50 cents if he could find the missing jewels valued at \$1,000. In a short time he not only located the jewels but returned them to the owner.

First Boy in Family.

A 10-pound son was born Wednesday morning to Mr. and Mrs. H. Clyde Finkle at Star Junction. This is the first boy in the family, the other two children being girls.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1918.				
ORIGINATING DISTRICT.				
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.	Pittsburg	Greenville	Latrobe	Uniontown
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.60	\$2.40	\$2.20	\$2.00
Chicago, Ill.	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10
Harrisburg, Pa.	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.60
Johnstown, Pa.	1.20	1.00	0.80	0.60
Lebanon, Pa. F. R. and P. & R.	2.50	2.30	2.10	1.90
New York, N. Y. (37th St.)	2.40	2.20	2.00	1.80
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	2.30	2.10	1.90	1.70
Philadelphia	2.60	2.40	2.20	2.00
Springfield, Pa.	2.50	2.30	2.10	1.90
Steelton, Pa.	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.60
South Bethlehem, Pa.	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10
To ATLANTIC PORTS via E. & O.	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50
Greenwich, local	3.35	3.20	3.05	2.90
Greenwich, export	3.20	3.05	2.90	2.75
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels.	2.45	2.30	2.15	2.00
Harrisburg, local	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.15
Greenville	2.60	2.45	2.30	2.15
Canton, Balto., local	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.80
Canton, Balto., export	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.70
To ATLANTIC PORTS via E. & O.	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50
St. George Coal Piers	2.5	2.35	2.20	2.05
St. George for Export	2.45	2.30	2.15	2.00
Philadelphia Coal Piers	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.80
Philadelphia for Export	2.20	2.05	1.90	1.75
Curtis Bay Piers	2.25	2.10	1.95	1.80
Curtis Bay for Export	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.70

TO WESTERN PORTS.				
Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	Pittsburg	Greenville	Latrobe	Uniontown
Canton, O.	\$1.40	\$1.30	\$1.20	\$1.10
Chicago, Ill.	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
Cleveland, O.	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
Columbus, O.	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
Detroit, Mich.	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
Toledo, O.	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
Youngstown, O.	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
Lake Ports	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20

These rates apply to a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburgh District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch and including Ruffalo, south to and including Brownsville and Braxton on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward to and including Brownsville on the New York Central line.

The Connelleville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffalo; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston except Braxton and all Monaca-holia River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connelleville transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

TAYLOR COAL & COKE CO. STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE COKE

Uniontown Pennsylvania

RED CROSS WILL DIVIDE SUPPLIES AMONG HOSPITALS

Apportionment of Surgical Dressings, Etc., Is to Be Based on Capacity.

COTTAGE STATE BENEFITS

Standing Committee Is Named by the Civilian Relief Board to Decide All Matters Coming Under Jurisdiction of That Department of the Work.

In accordance with action taken by the executive committee of the Fayette County chapter, American Red Cross, all surgical dressings material and supplies, consisting of absorbent cotton, non-absorbent cotton, cellulose, gauze, bed sheets, pillow cases, sheets, towels, wash cloths, eye bandages, hot-water bag covers, etc., will be donated to the three hospitals in Fayette county, located at Uniontown, Connelleville and Brownsville, upon the basis of their capacity. The Fayette County chapter is authorized by its division headquarters to make such disposition of this material as it sees fit, and the executive committee feels that an outright donation which will supply the above named hospitals with sufficient material for some time to come will meet with the sanction and approval of all Red Cross members under the jurisdiction of the Fayette County chapter.

The executive committee also decided to permit the larger branches and auxiliaries of the county chapter to retain such material and supplies that they may have on hand, and not called for or needed by division headquarters, for relief and emergency purposes that may arise within the jurisdiction of our chapter.

The director of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, W. Russell Carr, has appointed a standing committee, consisting of himself, Mrs. George W. Buckner, Miss Nora Shallenberger and W. F. Schenck for the purpose of deciding all matters coming under the supervision and jurisdiction of this branch of Red Cross work. The director also wishes to announce that the Bureau of Civilian Relief and Home Service is thoroughly organized for the purpose of rendering assistance to all returned service men, regarding their allowances and allowances, insurance and the conversion of same to standard government policies, assistance in filing claims for compensation for wounded or disabled men, securing for them federal aid in vocational education and assistance in securing employment and other matters concerning which the returned men might not have been informed when discharged from the service.

BITNER SLAY MAY HAVE BEEN VICTIM OF FOUL MURDER

Body Mangled by Train but \$72 in Cash Not Had on Person in Missing.

George Boorish, 24 years old, of Bitner, was killed by a train near Monaca-holia, his badly mangled body being found lying on the tracks Friday morning about 6 o'clock by a train crew. Boorish is believed to have been a victim of foul play. He left home about a day before he was killed and had with him \$72. As the money was not on his person it is thought that he was robbed and then thrown under a train. Boorish is the third member of his family to be killed on the railroad in a little more than two years.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL

Herbert Huey Dies of Hurts Received When Mine Car Leaves Tracks.

Herbert Huey, 27 years old, of near Brownsville, was fatally injured Thursday afternoon about 1 o'clock in a mine which he and his father were operating on the Detwiler farm near Murphy siding. A car on which he was riding left the track while going down a slope. Huey was thrown against the car, suffering internal injuries. The injured man was removed to the Cottage State hospital, where he died last night. The body was removed to Funeral Director J. E. Sims parlors and prepared for burial. Later it was taken to the Huey home.

WILL REPAIR ROAD

Work in Upper Tyrone Township Solves Unemployment Problem Also. Road Supervisor R. F. Klingensmith of Upper Tyrone township plans to put a force of men to work this week repairing the unimproved stretch of road between Owensdale and Scottdale.

The work will serve a dual purpose. It will give employment to a number of men now in need of it and make the road passable.

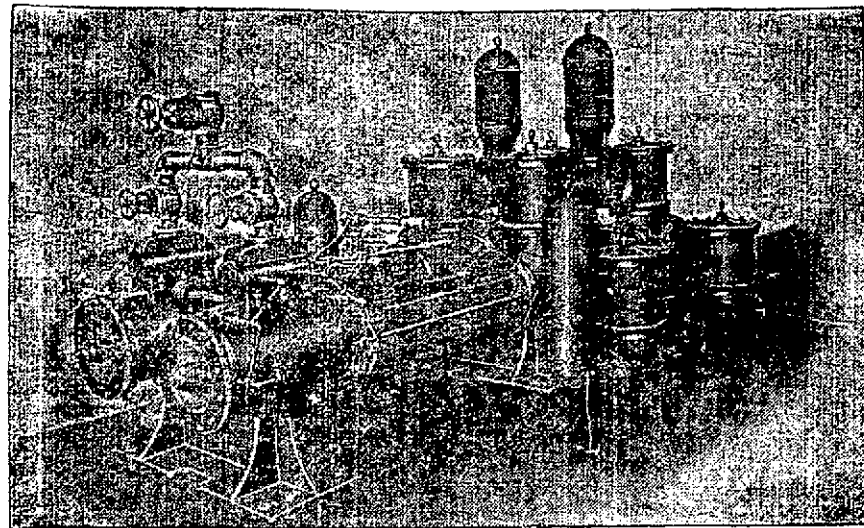
Smithson Boy Home. Roland Trehan of Smithson has returned from the Naval operating base at Hampton Roads, Va.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

The Connelleville Manufacturing & Mine Supply Company

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Sole Manufacturers of the Lepley Patents and Designs, Covering a full line of Modern High Grade Mine Equipment Machinery.



We have the largest and best equipped mine equipment plant in Western Pennsylvania, fitted exclusively for the production of a high grade product. We manufacture.

Pumps
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STEAM, COMPRESSED AIR OR ELECTRIC. SINGLE, DUPLEX OR TRIPLEX PATTERNS. WOOD LINED, BRONZE OR CAST IRON FITTED. FOR MINE, TANK OR MILL SERVICE.

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HEAVY STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION FOR HIGH DUTY SERVICE. BLOWING, EXHAUST OR REVERSING. DRIVEN WITH PLAIN SLIDE VALVE, PISTON VALVE OR CORLISS ENGINES.

SINGLE OR DUPLEX PATTERNS. SIMPLE OR COMPOUND.

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We manufacture none but the highest grade machinery, using only the best materials to be found in the market in its construction.

We are also prepared to accurately duplicate promptly any part of any of our machines.

Your inquiries will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

The Connelleville Coke Trade

is reviewed carefully each week as to production and prices, and any other notable features by the organ of the coke trade for nearly 40 years. Subscribe now. It's a trifle—only \$2.00 a year, payable in advance.

Address, The Courier Company Connelleville, Pa.

BALTIMORE & OHIO FLYER DITCHED WHEN BRAKE RIGGING FALLS

Engine and Four Cars of Train No. 10 Leave the Rails at Bluestone, Just East of City.

When the brake rigging of the engine of Baltimore & Ohio train No. 10, Chicago-New York flyer, dropped to the track at Bluestone, two and a half miles east of Connelleville, Friday morning, the engine, tender, mail car, and the front end of the first passenger car left the rails.

Nobody was injured. The passengers were not even much disturbed. The train swung to the north side of the roadbed, blocking both tracks and traffic was not restored until 10:30 o'clock.

Train No. 8 was run to the scope of the accident and passengers were placed aboard it and the train was then detached over the Western Maryland road.

FIFTY-EIGHT U. S. MEDALS

Awarded to 28th Division; 42 Got to the 80th Division. Fifty-eight members of the 28th Division were awarded Distinguished Service Crosses while 42 in the 80th Division were awarded that honor, according to the report of General March, chief of staff, Saturday.

The 28th Division was 18th in the line and the 80th was 20th.

The Grim Reaper

JAMES EICHER. Jesse Eicher, 35 years old, died on Thursday at his home at Jacobs Creek following an illness of Bright's disease. He is survived by four brothers, Frank and Charles Eicher of Uniontown, Joseph and William Eicher of Brownsville, and one sister, Mrs. Mary Matthews of Brownsville.

Attorney-at-Law. GEORGE M. HOSACK, ATTORNEY-at-law. Office, Suite 1109 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Telephone 1962.

Homer L. Burchinal

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING

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The W. G. Wilkins Co.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

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The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

Oreha	Oreha
Hecla Coke Company, Plants 2 and 3..... 800	D. S. Coal & Coke Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 900
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co., Plants 1, 2 and 3..... 1,108	Cascade Coal & Coke Co., Tyler and Sykesville Wks. 600
Austin Coal & Coke Co., Plants 2 and 3..... 420	H. C. Frick Coke Co., Yorktown, Shofar and Bitner 1,000
Colonial Coke Company, Smock..... 160	Struthers Coal & Coke Co., Fairbank Works..... 160

Fayette Engineering Company

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys. Plans, estimates and superintendence of construction of complete coal and coke plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties. Valuations.

SPECIALTIES: COAL AND COKE PLANTS. ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

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